Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid
Payment of Postage, $300
(PMGC)

erve
9
2F

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

(FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1955)

VOLUME 70 NUMBER 5

CONTENTS

PAGE

COTTON

World Cotton Crop Estimate Revised Upward.......... 123
Increase in Mexico's 1954-55 Cotton Crop.......... 115
Slight Increase in Cotton Consumption in the Netherlands.......... 116

FATS, OILSEEDS AND OILS

Fats and Oils: World Production.......... 118
Malayan Palm Oil Exports Decline, Kernel Exports Increase in Third Quarter.......... 122

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

U.S. Bean Exports Decline Sharply.......... 108

GRAIN, GRAIN PRODUCTS, FEEDS AND SEEDS

Current Rice Situation in Asia.......... 106
Hong Kong Imports Less Rice in 1954.......... 110

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Jamaican Protest Against U.S. Egg Imports.......... 112
Canada Takes Cheese From New Zealand.......... 112
Australian Wool Prices.......... 113
Australian Wool Estimate Revised.......... 114
Venezuelan Butter Surplus.......... 114
About 1,300 Brahman Bulls Arrive in Venezuela; More on Way.......... 114

TOBACCO

Mexico Raises Cigarette Prices and Tobacco Import Valuations.......... 111
Pakistan's Development of Natural Gas Will Probably Increase Tobacco Production.......... 111

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
★ FEB 7 - 1955
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF A

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LATE NEWS

Mexico imports of eggs and baby chicks for the fourth quarter of 1954 totaled over 6,000,000 dozen and 1,000,000 chicks, respectively. Preliminary 1954 estimates show Mexico imported 19,400,000 dozen eggs and 4,000,000 baby chicks, compared to 17,761,000 dozen eggs and 2,852,000 baby chicks in 1953.

The Venezuelan Ministry of Development has announced that in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, a new method will be used in licensing imported baby chicks. Instead of the entire quota for the quarter being granted at the beginning of the 3-month period, it will be divided into 3 parts, or the equivalent of a monthly quota.

- - - - -

Reduction in Venezuela's 1954-55 cotton crop to an estimated 14,500 bales (500 pounds gross) has been brought about by prolonged rains during the harvesting season. This quantity is inadequate for domestic cotton consumption, currently estimated at 19,000 bales.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to assist the foreign marketing of U. S. farm products by keeping the nation's agricultural interests informed of current crop and livestock developments abroad, foreign trends in production, prices, supplies and consumption of farm products, and other factors affecting world agricultural trade. Circulation is free to persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains.

Foreign Crops and Markets is distributed only upon a request basis. Should you find you have no need for this publication, please tear off the addressograph imprint with your name and address, pencil "drop" upon it, and send it to the Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5922, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

CURRENT RICE SUPPLY SITUATION IN ASIA 1/

From a trade standpoint, the world rice situation as of January 1955 shows an improvement over that of a year ago. Generally speaking, just prior to the beginning of 1954, the rice trade, particularly in Asia, was almost at a standstill, with heavy stocks having accumulated in supplying areas. Prices were declining from the record high of 1952 and there was little assurance that they might not have to recede still further if a satisfactory volume of rice were to be exported in 1954.

While data are not as yet available for the rice trade in calendar year 1954, it is now evident that there was an appreciable gain over total exports of 1953. This increase in trade took place without too serious a decline in prices; at the same time it seemed to dispose of a substantial part of the damaged and low-quality rice which was depressing the market as a whole.

During 1953 Burma and Thailand, the principal Asian rice exporters, moved a total of some 2.3 million tons into nearby and other world markets. The ending stocks available for export from these two areas as of December 31, 1953, amounted to 4,100,000 tons. Preliminary estimates indicate that in 1954 a total of 2,500,000 tons was exported and that the exportable supplies as of December 31, 1954, were approximately 3,600,000 tons.

While the reduction in the carry-over stocks of rice in these countries is not great, it must be noted that a considerable change in the make-up of such stocks has occurred. Much of the large quantities of extremely low-quality rice that were on hand at the beginning of 1954 has been removed from the market. While decisions as to disposition of damaged stocks, and particularly broken grades, have been slow, both Burma and Thailand have moved substantial amounts as animal feed into Asia and Europe. The progress made in these countries in disposing of poor-quality rice, therefore, may offset the question of reduced supplies in 1955 as far as financial return is concerned.

This is a significant development because a large production of broken rice and other by-products in Asia is more than a temporary problem. Poor milling facilities and the initial milling of poor-quality paddy often produce a relatively high percentage of broken kernels.

1/ This is the fourth in a series of reports on the Asian rice situation by Dexter V. Rivenburgh, Rice Marketing Specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service. Mr. Rivenburgh's last trip to Asia was from October to December 1954. This analysis of rice marketing covers Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Okinawa, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand, Burma, India and Pakistan.

As long as rice was in scarcity, particularly in Asia, problems of disposal were not so acute. By-products, damaged rice, and "brokens" were handled as a part of "tie-in" sales. As the supply situation improved, however, and rice prices dropped, consumer resistance asserted itself and stocks of poor-quality rice rapidly grew. A large proportion of broken grains in milled rice may be expected until such time as more modern milling machinery can be obtained.

Demand for higher grades of rice from Asian suppliers has continued strong, and, as early as September 1954, millers had difficulty in filling available orders for better grades. This was in spite of the fact that the prices of these grades had not declined much from the peak levels of 1952. With such conditions existing in September, it should be noted that about 4 months would alapse before stocks from the 1954 crop would become readily available for export.

On the other hand, the lower grades with percentages of brokens running from 40 to 50 percent have been very hard to move. This is a further indication of the validity of the assumption that a demand for better-grade rice was arising faster than Asian sources were able to supply. Probably the question of human nutrition and accessibility to adequate food supplies is now of greater concern in Asian governments than in any other area of the world.

Whether prices will hold to about current levels cannot be forecast accurately at this time. With respect to the volume of supplies, it would seem that any declines during the first 6 months of 1955 should not be too drastic. With present world stocks of other cereals at record levels, rice prices will be determined to a great extent by the volume and prices of cereals other than rice rather than by supplies of rice alone.

With the adjustments that have taken place in 1954, importing countries are certain to drag out any negotiations involving prices in order to obtain further concessions if possible. This perhaps is particularly true of United States rice for grades Nos. 5 and 6. Prices offered United States producers are quite likely to be lower than average prices obtained for the same grades in 1954.

Another important factor to consider is that a free commercial market for world rice exports does not exist when the majority of the exporters of rice are operating under government monopolies. This causes some resistance to price cutting as such because of the direct relationship of total government revenues to profits accruing in rice-export transactions.

Supplies of United States rice are not expected to drive down the world price of rice to any extent. With Burma and Thailand potential suppliers of about 3 million tons of rice in Asia compared with the United States potential of some 500,000 tons, it seems unlikely that United States sales under existing surplus disposal legislation would be much of a factor in depressing world prices of rice.

There is considerable apprehension among rice exporters, however, that world stocks of cereals other than rice will tend to lower rice prices still further. For the areas where net imports of food are necessary, any development toward lower prices for cereals as a whole will be welcomed. This arises from the standpoint of economizing in national budgets and from the desire to increase per-capita consumption, as well as to raise nutritional standards.

Encouraging factors as far as increased trade in rice is concerned are: (1) the continuing rise in the populations of those countries dependent on rice in their diets, (2) the abolition of rationing, which many times brings increased consumption, (3) the gradual lessening of import and export controls, and (4) the desire of importing countries to build up large stocks of rice.

The rice markets in Asia which seem to offer the best possibilities for the United States in 1955 are Japan, the Ryukyu Islands, the Philippine Republic, and possibly Indonesia. Although the movement of United States rice to Asia in the first 5 months of the current rice-marketing year has been reduced sharply, opportunities for export to the area undoubtedly will develop in 1955. These opportunities will depend upon the translation of the decisions of importing countries into commercial purchase.

The potential market for United States rice throughout the world, including Asia, does not appear materially lower than at this time last year. The volume of trade will depend on the level of world prices of rice and other cereals.

U.S. BEAN EXPORTS DECLINE SHARPLY

United States exports of dry beans, in the first 2 months of the current marketing season (September-October 1954), totaled 396,000 bags, almost 40 percent less than the 690,000 bags exported in the corresponding period a year ago. Mexico and the United Kingdom imported about 100,000 bags and 220,000 bags, respectively, less than during the same period last year, and Greece and the Netherlands about 40,000 to 50,000 bags less. These account for most of the decrease.

The shift in the Mexican market reflects the imporved domestic supply position there. The decrease to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands probably reflects the shortage of United States white beans and accompanying higher prices.

An increase of exports in the 2-month period under discussion have gone to Canada, Venezuela, Western Germany, Israel, Japan, and Lebanon. Canada took 26,000 bags, mostly of Great Northern beans last September-October, compared with 10,000 bags (class unspecified) a year previous. This probably reflects the short harvest of good quality pea-beans in Canada this year.

BEANS: U. S. Exports by class, Sept. and Oct. 1954 Compared with total Sept. - Oct. 1953

Country	September - October 1954								Sept.-Oct. 1953
	Great Northern	Pea Beans	Red Kidney	Pinto	Small Red	Lima	Other 1/	Total	
				bags of 100 lbs.					
Canada	20,880	1,592	448	220		2,683	202	26,025	10,000
Cuba			47,128	1,998	109,995	1,150	1,430	161,701	159,000
Mexico				27,449		2,373	2,664	32,486	132,000
Venezuela		100	1,800	798		722	6,398	9,818	5,000
Belgium						3,320		3,320	11,000
Netherlands						8,385		8,385	52,000
West Germany						14,932		14,932	0
United Kingdom		2,300				38,652		40,952	262,000
Greece						550		550	49,000
Israel						6,600		6,600	0
Lebanon						28,202		28,202	0
Japan						42,194		42,194	0
Other 2/	4,999		6,432			766	8,692	20,889	10,000
Total	25,879	3,992	55,808	30,465	109,995	150,529	19,386	396,054	690,000

1/ Includes 2,859 bags of seed, 355 bags pinks, 5,962 bags black beans and 10,210 bags not identified.

2/ Includes small shipments to about 15 destinations. The largest single taker being Haiti with 4,000 bags Great Northern Beans and 288 bags of red kidneys.

Source: Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from official records of Bureau of the Census.

Exports to Venezuela of 10,000 bags in September-October were double the quantity in the corresponding period a year ago.

Exports to Israel, Lebanon, and Japan, in the 2 months, compare with none in the corresponding period a year earlier. These exports were all lima beans, and undoubtedly were from those Commodity Credit Corporation stocks sold at low export prices earlier in 1954. Every importing country listed in the September-October period took some lima beans.

Lima beans led all other classes exported during the 2 months under discussion, with a total of 150,000 bags going to 17 different countries, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Lebanon being the largest takers. Small reds were second, with 110,000 bags, all destined to Cuba. Red kidneys were third, with 56,000 bags exported to 15 countries, and 47,000 bags to Cuba alone. These were followed by pintos at 30,000 bags, mostly to Mexico.

The leading importer was Cuba, with 162,000 bags, mostly small reds and kidney beans, followed by Japan with 42,000 bags of limas, and the United Kingdom with 41,000 bags, mostly limas.

HONG KONG IMPORTS LESS RICE IN 1954

Rice imports into Hong Kong from January through October, 1954 of 182 million pounds declined sharply from the 659 million pounds in the like period of the year before. Ninety-one percent of the rice came from Thailand, 6 percent from Indochina, and 3 percent from Macao. The largest decline in volume is noted in imports from Thailand and Burma.

HONG KONG: Rice imports, January-October 1954, with comparisons

Country of origin	1950	1951	1952	1953	January-October	
					1953	1954
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Burma	17,977	0	36,336	71,804	71,804	432
China	48,329	109,465	12,445	7,293	7,293	0
Indochina	22,153	43,898	25,932	35,052	35,052	10,507
Italy	0	6,606	18,208	17,151	17,151	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	8
Macao	5,614	19,438	0	242	242	5,872
Philippines	0	0	0	5,277	2,240	0
South America	0	0	5,361	0	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	223	272	272	0
Thailand	339,900	228,696	405,696	550,491	525,402	165,201
United States	0	0	17,789	0	0	0
Total	433,973	408,103	521,990	687,582	659,456	182,020

Source: Hong Kong Trade Returns.

It was the aim in October to sell rice from Government stocks in such quantities as to meet about 75 percent of the local demand, and at prices that would assure the payment of Government purchasing and overhead costs and interest charges. The average wholesale price of all grades of rice declined about $5.00 per picul ($0.64 per 100 pounds) under the pressure of Government-stock sales, and retailers marked down prices by an equivalent amount towards the end of the month (1 Hong Kong dollar equals 17 cents).

January-October rice imports with Hong Kong were comprised of the following classifications (in millions pounds): white, including polished (other than broken), 113; white broken, edible, 61; glutinous rice 6; and others, 2. Hong Kong in 1952 imported from the United States 17.8 million pounds of white rice, including polished (other than broken).

MEXICO RAISES CIGARETTE PRICES AND TOBACCO IMPORT VALUATIONS

Mexican tariff valuations on unmanufactured tobacco that form the basis for ad valorem rates were raised sharply in November of this year, 40 to 42 percent in terms of pesos. This adjusts values to nearly the amount of the 45 percent devaluation in the peso that took place in April of 1954.

Revised Mexican Import Duties on Leaf Tobacco

Type	Specific Duty Per Pound	Ad Valorem Per Pound			Total Per Pound	Per Pound
		Rate	Official Valuation	Amount		
	Pesos	Percent	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Cents
Virginia	0.27	25	9.34	2.34	2.61	20.8
Other Filler	0.45	25	5.62	1.41	1.86	14.9
Wrapper	0.45	10	30.39	3.04	3.49	28.9

In December of 1954 the government allowed an increase in cigarette prices of 17 to 26 percent. This was made necessary by the general increase in manufacturers' costs. Manufacturers claimed these costs have risen sharply since devaluation and would force them out of business unless prices could be raised.

PAKISTAN'S DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL GAS WILL PROBABLY INCREASE TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Natural gas from the Sui fields is expected to reach Karachi by May of this year. In fuel-starved Pakistan this new source of power will enable the expansion of both industry and agriculture. The tobacco industry is among the first to take advantage of gas power, as a tobacco redrying plant is being built beside the pipe line and is expected to begin operation soon after gas is available.

Available power from gas should appreciably increase the supply of irrigation water and raise overall agricultural production in the next few years. In the past competition with food crops for water has necessarily limited tobacco production; many acres of tobacco were planted that were never harvested due to lack of water. If gas power does no more than supply added water to the farms of Pakistan it will make possible the tobacco expansion program as planned.

Although it will take longer for the effects to be seen, possible production of ammonia fertilizers from natural gas will further stimulate agriculture. Construction of such a fertilizer plant is being discussed but no definite plans have been made at this time. Tobacco manufacturers will also benefit, along with other industrial users, from the more abundant and possibly cheaper power from natural gas.

JAMAICAN PROTEST AGAINST U. S. EGG IMPORTS

It is reported, certain Jamaican egg producers consider the importation of eggs from United States unfair competition with their industry. The United States poultry industry, they claim, can obtain high grade specialized poultry feeds at far lower prices than they can.

Egg production in Jamaica for 1954 is roughly estimated at 200,000 dozen eggs. All indications point to increased production in 1955. A preliminary estimate indicates Jamaica in 1954 imported from the United States over 27,000 dozen shell eggs and over 20,000 pounds of frozen or processed eggs.

CANADA TAKES CHEESE FROM NEW ZEALAND

Confirmation has been made of the fact that 2.25 million pounds of cheddar cheese from New Zealand will arrive in Halifax before the end of the month. This is the first importation of New Zealand cheese since the spring of 1952 when New Zealand voluntarily cancelled unfilled contracts with Canadian importers at the request of the Canadian Government which was concerned with weakening domestic prices. No additional shipments are expected during the first part of 1955, although some may be forthcoming in the latter part of the year.

Reactions in trade sources are mixed. Some believe that the dairy situation in Canada does not warrant imports; others are of the opinion that the basic conditions which brought about the original request for cancellation no longer exist, although cheese stocks in Canada are relatively high and the wholesale price is above the world market level.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRICES

Wool Prices: Average raw wool costs, clean basis,
on Australian Auction floors, by quality
classification

	70's		64's		60's		58's	56's	50's
	Super	Average	Super	Average	Super	Average	Good	Good	Good
	U. S. Dollars per Pound								
1950-51									
Sept.	2.62	2.48	2.43	2.27	2.01	1.95	1.83	1.56	1.30
Dec.	2.73	2.63	2.55	2.51	2.35	2.29	2.09	1.86	1.66
March	3.88	3.51	3.53	3.46	3.50	3.45	3.32	2.97	2.28
June	1/ 2.40	2.17	1/ 2.28	1.99	1/ 2.14	1/ 1.93	1/ 1.79	1/ 1.63	1.26
1951-52									
Sept.	1.33	1.22	1.17	1.08	1.06	.98	.91	.78	.60
Dec.	1.63	1.57	1.51	1.44	1.36	1.36	1.13	.94	.77
March	1.32	1.25	1.24	1.18	1.06	1.00	.91	.72	.57
June	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.40	1.24	1.17	1.07	.84	.68
1952-53									
Sept.	1/ 1.59	1/ 1.52	1.41	1.36	1.23	1.18	1.04	.89	.68
Dec.	1/ 1.82	1.69	1.57	1.52	1.34	1.30	1.15	.96	.78
March	1/ 1.91	1.80	1.67	1.60	1.43	1.32	1.22	.98	.82
June	1/ 1.89	1.83	1/ 1.78	1/ 1.66	1/ 1.52	1/ 1.40	1/ 1.26	1/ .97	1/ .85
1953-54									
Sept.	1.89	1.81	1.75	1.60	1.52	1.42	1.32	1.07	.89
Oct.	1.90	1.80	1.73	1.60	1.49	1.42	1.35	1.19	.97
Nov.	1.96	1.82	1.73	1.61	1.50	1.42	1.34	1.18	.97
Dec.	1.96	1.76	1.67	1.58	1.45	1.35	1.31	1.14	.93
Jan.	1.95	1.74	1.63	1.54	1.41	1.32	1.26	1.08	.92
Feb.	1.89	1.68	1.59	1.49	1.38	1.27	1.19	1.13	.89
March	1.82	1.64	1.55	1.49	1.35	1.24	1.19	1.04	.88
April	1.79	1.66	1.59	1.54	1.42	1.31	1.28	1.14	.96
May	1.82	1.69	1.62	1.58	1.48	1.38	1.34	1.22	1.02
June	1.87	1.74	1.67	1.62	1.55	1.43	1.35	1.25	1.04
1954-55									
Sept.	1.63	1.56	1.48	1.40	1.39	1.29	1.26	1.18	.90
Oct.	1/ 1.62	1.53	1.45	1.36	1/ 1.34	1.23	1.21	1.15	.89
Nov.	1.57	1.44	1.35	1.28	1.22	1.16	1.09	1.00	.90
Dec. 2/	1.60	1.46	1.38	1.31	1.26	1.21	1.13	1.05	.90

1/ Quotations nominal. 2/ Sales through December 17.

Source: Wool Statistical Service of the Australian Wool Bureau.

VENEZUELAN BUTTER SURPLUS

Reports from Caracas state that Venezuela is now confronted with a butter surplus as the result of a drop in the demand for, and increased consumption of butter in recent months.

Prices of "Alfa" butter, one of those concerned in the surplus stocks, is currently selling in Caracas free market for about $1.37 a pound; while it is a premium product, alfa butter is finding it difficult to compete with margarine which is selling for 75 cents a pound.

During the first 9 months of 1954 output of butter in Venezuela was 178.7 million pounds, 75 percent more than 1953 production in the same period. The current surplus supply is approximately 30 million pounds. Some of the firms manufacturing butter have discontinued production until the supply is reduced.

ABOUT 1,300 BRAHMAN BULLS ARRIVE IN VENEZUELA; MORE ON WAY

Around 1,300 Brahman bulls from the United States had arrived in Venezuela up to mid-January, and further shipments are on the way.

The Ministry of Agriculture has plans to import 5,000 pedigreed Brahman bulls a year from the southern United States. The bulls will be sold to Venezuelan cattlemen at cost and should be a potent force in improving the quality of the local cattle.

The first lot of Brahmans arrived at La Guaira on November 16, 1954. On January 15, 179 bulls from Texas reached port. They were then moved to government pastures near Barrancas on the Orinoco in the State of Monagas. Larger shipments at La Guaira and Maracaibo arrived in mid-January.

To give added encouragement to herd improvement, the Minister of Agriculture has promised the cattlemen technical assistance, new equipment and facilities, and long term credit. The credit will make it easier for the cattlemen to acquire the herd sires.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED

The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers and the Woolgrowers' Council of Australia have jointly announced a downward revision of 10 million pounds in their wool production estimate. The 1954-55 production is now estimated at 1,272 million pounds. The 1953-54 output totaled 1,244 million pounds.

November receipts of new-clip wool into store were 8.4 percent smaller than the same month of 1953; but total receipts for the first 5 months were still 1.6 percent larger than the corresponding period of 1953. Disposals during November 1954 were 9 percent below November 1953, while unsold stocks at the end of November totaled 14 percent above a year earlier. It would appear that growers, with prices 20 percent below a year earlier, did not have the incentive to move large quantities into store during November. An adequate appraisal of this latest revision in the Australian output cannot be made at the present time.

INCREASE IN MEXICO'S 1954-55 COTTON CROP

An increase in Mexico's record 1954-55 cotton crop to approximately 1,780,000 bales (500 pounds gross) or 45 percent above 1953-54 production, has resulted mainly from increased irrigation facilities and excellent weather conditions which reduced field losses and permitted late picking, according to Paul G. Minneman, Agricultural Counselor, Mexico City. Since domestic consumption is estimated at only 365,000 bales, approximately 1,400,000 bales are expected to be available for export in 1954-55. Cotton will account for about 30 percent of Mexico's exports, making Mexico the world's second largest cotton exporter.

Private estimates of the crop have been increasing throughout the year, ranging from 1.4 million bales in March to 1.8 million in December. The area planted to cotton in 1954 was smaller than in 1953 - 1,830,000 acres in 1954 as compared with 1,890,000 in 1953 - but a somewhat larger proportion was irrigated in 1954. Actual harvesting was completed in most regions in November except in Mexicali where it may continue until March, and small areas on the west coast which produce a winter crop. The higher estimates of the crop which were brought about by the favorable weather and late pickings are being further augmented by farmers apparently holding appreciable quantities of seed cotton on their farms temporarily for higher prices.

Cotton exports have been heavy during the first 4 months of the current marketing year, amounting to 624,000 bales in August-November 1954 or 40 percent above exports of 449,000 bales in August-November 1953. The bulk of Mexico's cotton exports move via transshipment through United States ports, and therefore show in the accompanying table as exports to the United States.

Under the United States import quota, only 18,000 bales (under 1-1/8 inch staple length) of Mexican cotton can enter annually for consumption. The remainder is transshipped to various destinations but data available on the quantities thus transshipped include linters and waste, and hence cannot be directly related to the total amount which enters the United States. Also transshipments to Canada by railroad are not included. Transshipments for August and September 1954 amounted to 154,000 bales, moving to the following destinations: Japan 27 percent of the total, Western Germany 18 percent, Belgium 16 percent, the United Kingdom 12 percent, and the Netherlands 11 percent.

Mexico's cotton stocks on July 31, 1954, were estimated at 30,000 bales, as compared with 110,000 held a year earlier.

MEXICO: Direct exports of cotton by countries of destination; annual 1951-53; August-November 1953 and 1954

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1			August-November	
	1951	1952	1953	1953	1954
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium	5	5	15	7	9
Canada	6	3	1/	1/	0
France	123	1	2	0	2
Germany	7	6	24	12	7
Japan	25	184	334	174	97
Netherlands	1	4	43	17	5
Spain	2/	6	18	7	3
United Kingdom	2/	9	24	10	3
United States 3/	778	741	432	214	496
Other countries	27	33	19	8	2
Total	972	992	911	449	624

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ If any, included in "other countries".
3/ Mostly for transshipment to other countries. Under the United States import quota only 18,000 bales (under 1-1/8 inch staple length) can enter annually for consumption.

Source: Revista de Estadistica; reports from Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN COTTON CONSUMPTION IN THE NETHERLANDS

A slight increase in cotton mill consumption in the Netherlands is reported for the period July 19 to October 9, 1954, with usage amounting to 71,000 bales (500 pounds gross) or 7 percent more than in the comparable period of 1953, according to George J. Dietz, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, The Hague. United States cotton accounted for 36 percent of consumption in the current period, Mexican cotton for 24 percent, and cotton from the Belgian Congo for 11 percent. The favorable rate of operation of the milling industry is expected to continue for the next several months, as spinners reportedly have sufficient orders until April 1.

Imports of cotton by the Netherlands in August-October 1954 amounted to 64,000 bales, a decline of about 20 percent from imports of 81,000 bales in the corresponding months of 1953. Imports from the United States at 14,000 bales, were down about a third from the previous year, whereas those from Mexico increased 5-fold from 4,000 bales in August-October 1954 to 21,000 in August 1954. Declines from the previous year were shown in imports from Argentina and the Belgian Congo.

NETHERLANDS: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin; average 1935-39; annual 1951-53; August - October 1953 and 1954

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1				August - October	
	Average 1935-39 1/	1951	1952	1953	1953	1954
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina	7	0	5	16	14	2
Belgian Congo	28	27	50	40	12	7
Brazil	23	12	0	14	2/	3
Egypt	5	7	21	22	4	3
India and Pakistan	39	3	20	13	5	1
Mexico	2/	1	12	66	4	21
Peru	9	3	16	15	5	7
United States	96	185	133	113	21	14
Other countries	28	6	3/ 39	4/ 39	16	6
Total	235	244	296	338	81	64

1/ Calendar years. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 13,000 bales from British East Africa. 4/ Burma 8,000 bales, Nicaragua 7,000 and Turkey 5,000.

Compiled from Jaarstatistiek van den in, uit-en Doorvoer; Nederland Maandstatistiek van den in, uit-en Doorvoer; and official reports.

Cotton prices during the period under review, were higher than in the same months of 1953. The market was generally firm. Quotations from two private firms in Rotterdam and the Hague for August-October 1954 are shown below. All quotations are c.i.f. Rotterdam except the Belgian Congo which is f.o.w. Antwerp.

Cotton: Quotations c.i.f. Rotterdam, monthly averages

Growth and quality	1954		
	August	September	October
	(U. S. cents per pound)		
USA Middling 15/16 inch	40.69	39.51	38.65
" " 1-1/16 inch	40.62	41.47	41.15
Egyptian Karnak	62.48	64.48	67.90
" Ashmouni	52.36	49.99	50.91
Sao Paulo	36.95	37.75	36.67
Belgian Congo 1/	46.76	47.55	47.26
Peru	49.56	48.34	48.57
Mexico	39.72	40.96	40.33
Pakistan	35.16	35.56	35.53

1/ f.o.w. Antwerp.

Cotton mill stocks in the Netherlands on October 9, 1954, amounted to 65,000 bales, down 18 percent from stocks of 79,000 bales held on July 19, 1954, reflecting the increase in consumption and the decrease in imports during the period.

FATS AND OILS: WORLD PRODUCTION

World production of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials in calendar year 1954 1/ is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 27,065,000 short tons, oil equivalent, on the basis of preliminary data now available. While this volume of oil appears to be a record high, it is only slightly larger--less than 1 percent--than estimated output in 1953, now revised to 26,925,000 tons. However, this tonnage of oil represents an increase of 14 percent from the estimated prewar average.

Production increases from the previous year ranging from 1 to 10 percent occurred in all the 5 categories in 1954 with the exception of the edible vegetable oils group. Output in all categories, excepting marine oils, exceeded both the prewar and immediate postwar averages.

Edible vegetable oils production from raw materials grown in 1954 is forecast at 8,605,000 tons, or 3 percent less than output from 1953 crops. The expected decline is due primarily to the sharp drop foreseen in olive oil production. In addition to the fact that 1954 was the "off" bearing year for olives, unfavorable weather adversely affected output in some countries. The outstanding feature of production from the 1954 olive crop is the small outturn expected in Spain, principally because of the severe damage to trees resulting from the killing freeze of last February, the heavy snows in April, and the prolonged drought of last summer and fall.

Cottonseed oil tonnage is expected to be down about 5 percent, largely the result of the sharp drop in United States output of seed. China's seed production also probably was down. With a few exceptions, outturn in most other important producing countries, particularly India, Mexico, Brazil and Egypt, was expected to increase from 1953.

It now appears probable that the volume of peanut oil will be somewhat short of the record tonnage estimated to have been obtained from the 1953 peanut crop. The final outturn of peanuts in Africa, particularly French West, apparently failed to meet earlier expectations; and the United States crop declined sharply from 1953. On the other hand, production in China is believed to have increased significantly and India's crop was up slightly from last year's relatively high level.

1/ The production of fats and oils in a given calendar year, as estimated here, is to a large degree that which is available for consumption and trade in the following year. Thus, in addition to the animal fats and marine oils actually produced, the total figure for any given year includes--less certain allowances for seed, feed, and food uses of the raw materials, as well as losses--the oil equivalent of the oilseeds and the tree-crop oil materials grown and harvested in the Northern hemisphere, and the oil equivalent of oilseed and tree crops grown in the Southern hemisphere whose harvests normally begin before the close of the calendar year.

FATS, OILS AND OILSEEDS: Estimated world production,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-1954

(1,000 short tons)

Commodity	Total in fat or oil equivalent					
	Average		1951	1952	1953 1/	1954 1/
	1935-39	1945-49				
Edible vegetable oils 2/:						
Cottonseed	1,720	1,345	1,905	1,905	2,015	1,920
Peanut	1,665	1,880	1,920	1,875	2,090	2,075
Soybean	1,355	1,615	1,860	1,975	1,905	2,180
Sunflower	620	830	1,010	935	895	885
Olive oil	970	920	1,530	835	1,275	785
Sesame	720	705	735	760	735	760
Total	7,050	7,295	8,960	8,285	8,915	8,605
Palm oils 3/:						
Coconut	2,140	1,630	2,260	2,060	2,010	2,175
Palm kernel	400	335	415	425	440	445
Palm	1,090	1,000	1,220	1,270	1,345	1,355
Babassu kernel	30	20	40	30	28	25
Total	3,660	2,985	3,935	3,785	3,823	4,000
Industrial oils 2/:						
Linseed	1,145	1,100	1,055	1,100	1,060	1,115
Castor bean	200	210	230	225	240	240
Rapeseed	1,330	1,565	1,640	1,800	1,620	1,650
Oiticica	10	12	12	11	11	8
Tung	150	118	128	126	125	102
Perilla	65	5	5	6	6	5
Total	2,900	3,010	3,070	3,268	3,062	3,120
Animal fats:						
Butter (fat content)	4/ 3,980	5/ 3,030	3,370	3,330	3,540	3,630
Lard	3,500	3,070	4,040	4,250	4,000	3,990
Tallow and greases	1,550	2,000	2,350	2,420	2,660	2,700
Total	9,030	8,100	9,760	10,000	10,200	10,320
Marine oils:						
Whale	545	280	435	460	420	455
Sperm whale	30	40	120	85	55	75
Fish (incl. liver)	480	275	455	440	450	490
Total	1,055	595	1,010	985	925	1,020
Estimated world total	23,695	21,985	26,735	26,323	26,925	27,065

1/ Preliminary. 2/ In the case of vegetable oilseeds, oil production has been estimated by assuming for each of the various crops that a certain proportion was crushed for oil. The years shown refer to the years in which the seed was produced and not necessarily when the oil was extracted.
3/ Estimated on the basis of exports and the limited information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 4/ 1934-38 average. 5/ 1946-49 average.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Production of sunflower seed oil is expected to be the smallest since 1947. The exceptionally small sunflower seed crop in the Argentine--the smallest since 1938-39---was the dominating factor although the decrease was offset somewhat by a substantial increase in Turkey's production.

The most significant gain in the edible vegetable oils group will occur in soybean oil production, expected to be up 12 percent. Soybean output was at an all-time high in 1954 as a result of the record crop in the United States and the increase that is believed to have occurred in China-Manchuria.

A slightly increased volume of sesame seed oil is in prospect from 1954 seed production. Larger crops have been reported in Mexico, India and China.

Production of oils in the palm group in 1954, estimated at 4,000,000 tons, increased from 1953 by possibly 5 percent, with the increase virtually accounted for by coconut oil. Though somewhat below 1951, the peak year of production, coconut oil output exceeded the estimated tonnage of 1953 by about 8 percent. Copra and coconut oil output in the Philippines was almost one-fourth larger than in 1953 as a result of good growing conditions in the latter part of the preceding year and favorable demand. Malaya's production also increased considerably and Indonesia's may have been up slightly. Output in Ceylon appears to have approximated the 1953 level. Although total production of palm oil may have increased slightly, a significant increase occurred in palm oil of edible type, particularly in the Belgian Congo and Nigeria. Palm oil output in Indonesia may have been at about the 1953 level but possibly declined somewhat in French West Africa and Malaya.

Babassu kernel and oil production in Brazil is on the decline reportedly because of scarcity of labor and increased processing costs.

Industrial oils production from 1954 crops is estimated at 3,120,000 tons, womewhat above the outturn from the 1953 crops but almost 5 percent below the tonnage from the 1952 crops. Oil from the 1954 flaxseed crop accounts for the greater share of the expected increase with rapeseed oil responsible for the remainder. Flaxseed production was up due to larger crops in Argentina, the United States and Canada.

The expansion in rapeseed production reflects the larger crop believed to have been harvested in China, increased output in Europe, particularly Sweden, and, to a lesser extent, the increase in Canada.

Oil production from 1954-crop castor beans probably will approximate the level of output from the 1953 harvest. The only significant changes in castor production from 1953 appear to have occurred in Brazil, where the tonnage reportedly was up 12 percent, and in the United States, where output dropped sharply to less than one-third the previous year's crop.

Tung oil production from nuts harvested in 1954 may be the lowest of record. Assuming no important change from 1953 in the level of production in China, by far the major source, total outturn will be down about one-fifth because of the sharp decline expected in the United States and the substantial drop foreseen in Argentina.

Production of animal fats in 1954 is estimated preliminary at 10,320,000 tons. This is only slightly above the 1953 outturn, but represents increases of 14 and 27 percent, respectively, from prewar and the 1945-49 averages. The increase in total output last year was due to larger productions of butter (fat content) and tallow and greases, as lard production was down slightly from the year before.

Increased milk production in many countries with little or no gain in fluid consumption channeled more milk into butter manufacture, particularly in Western Europe. The overall increase in world butter outturn from 1953, however, is estimated at only 2 to 3 percent.

Lard production by country registered only minor changes from the year before. In the United States, the world's major producing country, it was down slightly from 1953.

The small rise in tallow and grease production resulted chiefly from a slightly larger outturn in Canada, Mexico, Western Europe, and New Zealand. Production in the United States, which accounts for around half of the world's output, did not change from the year before as a small increase in edible tallow offset a like decrease in inedible tallow and greases.

In comparison with 1935-39 data, the 1954 output of tallow and greases, up nearly 75 percent, showed the greatest change. Lard was up 14 percent but butter production, while increasing in the past 2 years, was still 9 percent below the prewar average. Prospects are that world output of animal fats in 1955 will equal or slightly exceed 1954.

Marine oils output rose about 10 percent in 1954 with increases occurring in all 3 categories, namely, whale, sperm, and fish oils. Total production last year is estimated at 1,020,000 tons, just short of prewar output and some two-thirds greater than the 1945-49 average.

The larger outturn of whale oil during the Antarctic whaling season accounted for the increase in that commodity. Of the major producing countries, Norway had the greatest increase in output, followed by the United Kingdom and Japan. Sperm oil outturn was up mainly because of unusually heavy pelagic whaling off the coast of Peru by an expedition flying the Panamanian flag.

Fish oil production in 1954 increased largely because of a record outturn of herring oil by Norway, the world's leading producer. United States output, also of major importance, was about the same as in 1953, but only 65 percent of prewar.

Production of marine oils in 1955 may not be as large as last year. While no significant change is foreseen in whale oil output, fish oil production could be down some from last year's high level.

- - - - -

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad.

MALAYAN PALM OIL EXPORTS DECLINE, KERNEL EXPORTS INCREASED IN THIRD QUARTER

Malayan palm oil exports declined slightly in the third quarter of 1954, while exports of palm kernels increased, reports Henry W. Prentice, American Embassy, Singapore. Possibly since production was down 3.7 percent, exports of palm oil declined to 13,953 short tons in the third quarter compared with 15,920 tons in the prior quarter. Nearly half of this volume exported moved to the United Kingdom, which received twice as much as in the preceding quarter. Canada and India received virtually all of the remainder. No Malayan palm oil moved to Continental European markets.

The total volume of palm oil exported during the first 9 months of 1954 was only slightly over that in the like period of 1953--42,990 short tons and 40,560 tons, respectively. Increased purchases by Canada and the Netherlands were practically offset by the reduction to the United Kingdom.

MALAYA: Palm oil and palm kernel exports, average 1935-39, annual 1953 and January-September 1953-54

(Short tons)

Country	Palm oil				Palm kernels			
	Average 1935-39	1953	Jan.-Sept. 1953	Jan.-Sept. 1954 1/	Average 1935-39	1953	Jan.-Sept. 1953	Jan.-Sept. 1954 1/
Canada	9,599	2,157	1,776	11,514	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	226	2,663	1,473	1,885
Western Germany	-	3,833	3,833	1,303	1,410	2,998	2,842	761
France	-	-	-	-	-	1,524	1,524	3,270
India	908	15,172	8,394	12,293	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	440	328	4,969	1,304	5,822	5,223	4,990
United Kingdom	23,270	28,641	25,438	10,263	2,115	247	22	-
Other countries	13,583	886	791	2/ 2,648	3,077	-	-	2/ 577
Total	47,360	51,129	40,560	42,990	8,132	13,254	11,084	11,483

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Exports of palm oil to Belgium amounted to 1,433 tons; palm kernels - 560 tons.

Compiled from official sources.

Prices of palm oil were reported at M$633.24 per long ton (U.S. $186.58 per short ton) in the third quarter, compared with M$655.48 ($193.13) during the prior period, regardless of a strong world market demand for palm oil, but in view of a substantial decline in world market prices for most other oils.

Exports of palm kernels increased 6.8 percent during the third quarter compared with the second, although production declined. France, the Netherlands, and West Germany were the only customers; Denmark and Belgium made no purchases in the third quarter. January-September 1954 exports totaled 11,483 tons against 11,084 tons in 1953. Average prices dropped to M$343.68 per long ton ($101.26 per short ton) from M$384.63 ($113.33) during the second quarter. Purchases by France in the first 9 months of 1954 were twice as large as in the comparable period of 1953, while purchases by West Germany slumped considerably.

- - - - - - -

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Issued recently and available free upon request
from the Foreign Agricultural Service U. S.
Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

World Agricultural Situation, 1955. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 1-55. (A 78-page mimeographed study of current development in world agricultural production, marketing and policies).

Foreign Agriculture magazine for January, 1955.

Pakistan Liberalizes Imports. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 2-55.

Good Demand for Seeds in European Markets This Season. Foreign Agriculture Circular FG 1-55.

European Dried Fruit Markets in the Fall of 1954. Foreign Agriculture Circular FDF 10-54.

1954 World Filbert Production Highest on Record. Foreign Agriculture Circular FN 1-55.

- - - - - - -

WORLD COTTON CROP ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

World cotton production in 1954-55 is now estimated at 36.2 million bales (of 500 pounds gross) representing an increase of 1.5 million over an earlier estimate but 1.8 million less than last year's estimate of 38.0 million bales.

The United States, Mexico, Central America, and Brazil accounted for most of the upward revisions since the last report was issued in October, 1954.

The 1954-55 production in the United States is less by 2.9 million bales than of a year earlier, while production in foreign non-Communist countries is larger by 1.3 million bales. Production in Communist countries as a whole apparently declined slightly with an estimated decrease of 400,000 in China partly offset by an increase in the Soviet Union.

The sharp rise in foreign cotton production in 1954-55 resulted mainly from increased acreage in contrast with the application of acreage restrictions in the United States. In the 2 years prior to 1954-55 cotton acreage in most of the major foreign producing countries was restricted in favor of "grow-more-food" programs or was voluntarily reduced by farmers because of more favorable prices for food crops and tobacco than for cotton. The sharp upturn in foreign cotton acreage in 1954-55 was attributed in recent reports to 3 principal factors: (1) low world wheat prices that enabled these countries to import low-priced wheat and divert more land to cotton despite a chronic deficit in food crops in many surplus cotton countries; (2) the opening of new irrigation systems and (3) reduced cotton acreage in the United States coincident with depleted stocks and rising prices of cotton in foreign producing countries at planting time.

Efforts on the part of foreign growers to increase cotton production in recent years have been much more effective than they were a decade ago when most of the expansion was accomplished by hand labor. Most of the recent increases are being achieved through use of mechanized equipment, new irrigation systems and more extensive use of fertilizers, insecticides, improved seed and better cultivation practices.

For this reason it now appears that countries with food deficit problems, which is the case with most foreign cotton growing countries, may be able to meet most of their increasing food requirements within a few years with little, if any, significant reductions from the current high level of cotton production. It is conceivable, however, that increasing population, rising standards of living and greater industrialization (including expansion of local cotton mill industries) eventually will necessitate some diversion of cotton land to food crops and result in smaller surpluses of cotton for export.

The outlook for 1955-56 is for further expansion of at least 500,000 bales in foreign production mainly in Mexico, Central America, Pakistan, and in Egypt, and other Near-Eastern countries, and West Africa. In all of these countries larger official goals have been announced or larger crops are forecast privately.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad.

(Table on following pages)

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-54 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 2/				
	Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1953 3/	1954 3/	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1953 3/	1954 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA										
El Salvador	9	35	71	54	73	5	21	45	54	75
Guatemala	-	8	22	27	40	2	5	16	28	40
Mexico	725	1,034	1,937	1,890	1,830	334	577	1,250	1,210	1,780
Nicaragua	9	11	64	100	190	5	7	61	100	200
United States	27,788	21,258	25,921	24,341	19,187	13,149	12,104	15,139	16,465	13,569
British West Indies	20	12	13	-	-	5	4	4	-	-
Haiti	-	37	40	40	30	22	10	7	7	5
Total 4/	28,642	22,403	28,095	26,487	21,385	13,523	12,730	16,533	17,878	15,682
EUROPE										
Bulgaria 5/	85	82	-	-	-	35	20	-	-	-
Greece	168	111	203	220	269	76	52	111	139	177
Italy	56	40	118	124	125	21	11	32	35	35
Rumania 5/	8	102	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Spain	46	130	150	175	185	10	18	65	75	80
Yugoslavia	8	-	18	17	18	3	-	3	4	4
Total 4/	372	511	689	866	927	147	127	256	323	366
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087	3,697	-	-	-	3,430	2,328	-	-	-
ASIA										
Aden	-	-	11	23	-	-	-	9	17	-
Cyprus	11	5	13	13	15	3	1	3	3	4
Iran	453	239	450	555	618	171	85	165	230	207
Iraq	53	22	125	51	100	11	5	13	17	38
Syria	85	59	457	370	445	28	32	207	220	275
Turkey	667	645	1,669	1,473	1,325	249	268	690	635	650
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	49	16	62	60	40
Burma	428	178	450	400	400	97	32	110	95	90
China (incl. Manchuria)	7,038	5,831	9,350	10,200	9,600	2,855	1,939	2,900	3,200	2,800
French Indochina	36	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-
India	6/ 24,204	11,306	15,693	17,027	18,000	6/ 5,348	2,304	3,005	3,730	3,850
Korea 7/	564	344	225	-	-	198	89	74	-	-
Indonesia	27	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	2	-
Pakistan	6/	2,965	3,467	3,000	3,300	6/	1,024	1,525	1,215	1,225
Thailand	16	84	97	100	-	7	26	32	35	-
Total 4/	33,805	21,827	32,158	33,606	34,311	9,038	5,835	8,809	9,545	9,325

SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	770	962	1,316	1,352	1,300	289	427	575	600	575
Brazil	5,562	4,520	4,500	4,000	4,500	1,956	1,352	1,560	1,465	1,750
Colombia	98	-	150	200	230	23	27	50	90	135
Ecuador	40	41	31	-	-	13	11	10	12	-
Paraguay	111	123	130	150	-	40	47	53	62	-
Peru	428	345	482	519	519	379	308	450	470	470
Venezuela	50	-	35	30	-	11	11	12	13	16
Total 4/	7,060	6,177	6,648	6,292	6,791	2,711	2,184	2,711	2,714	3,021
AFRICA AND OCEANIA										
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	439	371	620	652	684	248	246	386	400	425
Belgian Congo	874	745	900	910	-	172	195	208	240	-
Kenya	-	51	56	87	90	13	6	8	14	11
Nyasaland	84	-	-	-	-	12	8	13	11	10
Tanganyika	-	-	207	152	200	50	38	65	42	67
Uganda	1,477	1,324	1,468	1,611	1,728	281	227	267	330	321
Canary Islands	-	2	7	5	-	-	1	6	3	-
Egypt	1,821	1,367	2,042	1,375	1,639	1,893	1,456	2,047	1,461	1,495
French Equatorial Africa	390	-	-	-	-	41	104	130	130	130
French North Africa	1	5	35	30	-	8/	2	17	12	-
French West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	28	14	28	28	-
Mozambique	-	557	700	700	-	9/ 33	104	185	145	150
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	36	48	90	135	125
Angola	73	-	-	-	-	13	24	29	29	30
Southern Rhodesia	2	5	-	-	-	8/	2	3	2	-
Union of South Africa	-	12	60	60	-	2	3	19	19	30
Australia	53	5	10	8	-	11	1	4	3	-
Total 4/	6,176	5,710	7,585	7,064	7,551	2,840	2,483	3,511	3,015	3,096
World total 4/	81,142	60,325	81,975	80,815	77,965	31,689	25,687	35,820	37,975	36,190

1/ Years refer to crop years, beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad and results of office research.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid
Payment of Postage, $300
(PMGC)